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NOTES.

JOHN HEYWOOD AND CHAUCER.

In Heywood's Pardoner and Frere, the long speech of the pardoner, beginning

"God and saynte Leonarde sende ye alle his grace,"

and ending,

"Or els can ye no maner profyte take,"¹

is borrowed almost word for word from Chaucer (Pardoner's Prologue, C. T. 12,269 ff. T., C. 335 ff.) This was pointed out by Fairholt² more than forty years ago. Two other places, however, in which Heywood seems to have had his eye on Chaucer, have not, so far as I know, been noticed at all. One of these is in this same interlude. "But some of you," says the friar to his hearers,

"But some of you so harde be of harte
Ye can nat wepe though ye full sore smarte;
Wherfore some man must ye hyre nedes
Whiche must intrete god for your misdedes.
Ye can hyre no better in myne oppinion
Than vs goddes seruantes men of religion;
And specially god hereth vs pore freres."³

Compare the well known passage in the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales:

"For many a man so hard is of his herte,
He may not wepe although him sore smerte.
Therefore in stede of wepyng and preyeres,
Men moot yive silver to the poure freres." (Vv. 229-232.)⁴

The second case is not so certain, but is sufficiently striking. In Heywood's "Dialogue conteyning the number of the effectuell

¹ Child, *Four Old Plays*, 1848, pp. 94-7; Hazlitt's *Dodsley*, I 201 ff.

² *Some Account of John Heywood* (prefixed to *A Dialogue on Wit and Folly*, Percy Society, 1846), p. lxix. Recent criticism is inclined to give the clever plagiarist at least as high a rank as he deserves; see some remarks on Heywood and Chaucer in J. A. Symonds, *Shakspeare's Predecessors*, 1884, pp. 184-6, 188.

³ Child, *Four Old Plays*, pp. 118-19; Hazlitt's *Dodsley*, I 227-228. In the original this speech, here given continuously, is constantly interrupted by the harangue of the pardoner.

⁴ The passage in *The Pardoner and the Frere* beginning "And all thy sermon goth on covetyce" (Child, p. 114; Hazlitt's *Dodsley*, I 222-3), reminds one of the Pardoner's Prologue (C. T. 12,357-67 T., C. 423-33.)

Prouerbes in the Engliche Toung," we have the following line, containing two capital saws:

"Vnknowne vnkyst. it is loste that is vnsought." (Pt. II, chap. 11, Woorkes, ed. 1562, sig. Dii; Spenser Society reprint, p. 31.)

Curiously enough, Chaucer has the same pair of proverbs in a single line of his *Troilus and Criseyde*:

"Vnknowe vnkyst and lost that is vn-sought." (i 809.)

GEORGE LYMAN KITTREDGE.

ELEGIA IN MAECENATEM, v. 61, 2.¹

Sum memor, et certe memini sic dicere thyrsos,
Bacche puer, pura candidiora niue.

That *candidiora* may be applied to other than sensuous objects, to words, not merely to things, follows from Mart. VII 25, 1, 2:

Dulcia cum tantum scribas epigrammata semper
Et cerussata candidiora cute.

Martial is here speaking of epigrams which are innocent and do no harm by their gall, *Nullaque mica salis nec amari fellis in illis Gutta sit*. He compares their guileless candor to a skin painted with white lead. Very similar is the same poet's 'snow-white simplicity,' Ep. VIII 73, 1, 2:

Instanti, quo nec sincerior alter habetur
Pectore, nec niuea simplicitate prior.

ROBINSON ELLIS.

¹ See A. J. P. IX 270.